United Nations

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MONDAY HIGHLIGHTS

- IAEA report says "the possibility exists that there are still undeclared locations with sensitive equipment and material" in Iraq, and that full extent of Iraq's enrichment programme has not yet been disclosed.

- Secretary-General appoints Carlos Alzamora of Peru as Executive Secretary of United Nations Compensation Commission.

- Secretary-General recommends extension of mandate of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for another six months, until 31 January 1992.

- Iberoamerican Heads of States and Government declare, at Mexico, their determination to unite to ensure common future of peace, well-being, social equality.

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The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has informed the Secretary-General that "the possibility exists that there are still undeclared locations with sensitive equipment and material" in Iraq.

The information was contained in a report on the third IAEA inspection in Iraq, which was transmitted to the Secretary-General by IAEA Director-General, Hans Blix, under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

According to the report, which documents the findings of the team, Iraq has accumulated a large inventory of natural uranium, "through imports and indigenous production". Although the Iraqi side was cooperative in facilitating the team's efforts, and provided many clarifications about the declared enrichment programme, the report said, it was likely that the full extent of the "centrifuge enrichment programme has not yet been disclosed".

The IAEA inspectors also confirmed that the main production site for the enrichment of uranium was Tarmiya. By removing concrete, which had been poured over a key nuclear-enrichment component to conceal it, the team was

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able to confirm earlier suspicions that the installation in question had been constructed for enrichment purposes. The members also concluded, on the basis of design data provided by the Iraqis, that the Tarmiya site, if fully operational, could have produced up to 15 kilograms of highly enriched uranium (93 per cent) a year, or more at a lower enrichment.

The team also said that the leader of Iraq's enrichment programme, J. Jaffar, Deputy Chairman of Iraq's Atomic Energy Commission and Deputy Minister for Industry and Minerals, denied that "any political decision had been taken to use the enrichment programme to develop nuclear weapons".

A United Nations spokesman said today that IAEA Director-General Blix is in New York and will brief the Security Council at its consultations tomorrow concerning the report.

The third IAEA team, consisting of 26 inspectors and 11 support staff from 22 countries, was headed by Chief Inspector Demetrius Perricos. The team concluded its work on 19 July. A fourth team arrived in Iraq over the weekend.

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Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, after consultations with the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, has decided to appoint Carlos Alzamora of Peru as Executive Secretary of the Commission. The appointment will become effective on 30 July.

The Compensation Commission was established in accordance with paragraph 18 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) to administer the Compensation Fund from which compensation will be made for losses caused by Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. The Governing Council was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 692 (1991) to serve as the principal organ of the Commission.

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The Secretary-General has recommended that the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) remain there for another six months, until 31 January 1992, at the request of the Lebanese Government.

In his report to the Security Council on the renewal of the Force's mandate, the Secretary-General says UNIFIL continued to make "an important contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security in a volatile area".

The Secretary-General has also recommended that the financial situation of the Force be addressed, since it was some $300 million in debt. He reiterated an earlier call that the size of the Force, numbering about 5,800, be reduced by about 10 per cent.

The Secretary-General reports progress during the last six months in reinforcing the Lebanese army's presence in the "security zone" area, in order

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to bring about the eventual withdrawal of Israeli forces. The Secretary-General points out, however, that during the same period, Israel continued to build up its forces and to conduct intensified military operations.

The Security Council is expected to take up the Secretary-General's report on Wednesday, 31 July.

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Twenty-one Heads of State and Government of Latin America, Spain and Portugal have declared their determination to unite to ensure a common future of peace, greater well-being and social equality in the "Guadalajara Declaration", signed following the two-day Iberoamerican Summit in Mexico on 18 and 19 July.

The Declaration was transmitted in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 22 July, signed by the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations, Jorge Montaño.

The leaders, who came together for the first time to discuss challenges facing their countries, signed the historic Declaration on 19 July. They pledged their commitment to economic and social development, declaring that they would make every effort to free their peoples from "the scourge of poverty before the twenty-first century, and by doing so would help strengthen democracy" in their region.

They also affirmed their commitment to human rights and the standards of international law, saying that a future of peace and security was only possible if there was complete disarmament which discouraged the use of force and favoured a negotiated settlement of disputes.

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